

(14)

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

ODDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA.

Received up to 19th January, 1886.

POLITICAL.

The *Miratu-l-Hind* (Lucknow), for November, published

Annexation of Burma.

and received on the 15th of January,

adverting to the annexation of Burma,

observes that, looking at the Royal Proclamation of 1858, natives were led to believe that the high-handedness which had prevailed in the country in the time of the East India Company was at an end, and that the belief was strengthened by the non-annexation of any Native State since the issue of the proclamation up to the end of last year. But the recent proceedings of the paramount power in Burma have given a rude shock to the popular belief, and natives have come to call Lord Dufferin an incarnation of Lord Dalhousie. The unjust interference of the Government of India with the affairs of Kashmir and Bhopal has afforded them another ground for complaint. The Viceroy's Burman policy is quite opposed to the words and acts of the founder of the Christian religion. The annexation of Burma will be nothing short of a sin. Hence, in order to save its good name, the British Government

Circulation,
350 copies.

should transfer the kingdom to another Burman prince and treat the ex-King with great indulgence.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 9th January, urges the restoration of Burma to a qualified Burman prince, and observes

The same. that annexation is open to several objections. The measure will be viewed with great suspicion by Native Chiefs, and may lead to a quarrel with China and France, which are sure to claim a share of Burma. The *Dabdaba* then briefly refers to Mr. Bright's strictures on the Burmese war in his Birmingham speech.

Circulation,
600 copies.

The *Rozánah* (Lucknow), of the 16th January, is of opinion that the annexation of Burma will be viewed with disfavour by China and France, and that the British Government can ill afford to create new enemies when a formidable rival like Russia has approached so near the north-west frontier. Moreover, British rule can never be so popular with the Burmans as that of a native prince. Hence the *Rozánah* would still advise Government to reconsider the subject and refrain from annexing the country.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Shafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 16th January, says that great disorder still prevails throughout Burma, and that several Europeans have lately been killed by so-called dacoits. The men are really not dacoits, but are fighting against the British Government for their ex-King. The Anglo-Indian newspapers call them dacoits with a view to lead the public to imagine that their opposition is not of a political character.

Circulation,
102 copies.

A correspondent of the *Ashrafu-l-Akhbar* (Delhi), of the 11th January, writing from Kábul, states that the Amír is at present engaged in re-organizing his offices, and has sent for 500 Kashmiri pandits to recruit them. The pandits will be paid Rs. 50 each, and some of them have already arrived.

All classes of officials and people are well satisfied with the Amír's administration.

The *Afsún* (Kaimganj), of the 10th January, publishes a picture, in which the Mihdi is represented as seated on horseback and killing with his sword a dragon which is intended to represent his enemies.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 16th January, in commenting on the Income Tax and the Viceroy's speech in the Legislative Council on the 4th idem, observes that the only commendable feature in the new tax is that it will fall also on official salaries, which had been unjustly exempted by Lord Lytton from the payment of the license-tax. It reflects great credit on Lord Dufferin that he has put a stop to this anomaly. His Lordship is quite right in thinking that it is unjust to limit taxation to the poorer classes, to the entire exclusion of highly-paid Government servants. There is also another thing to be said in favour of the income-tax. It is believed that its assessment will not be attended by the same amount of irritation as was that of the license-tax. The Viceroy's speech is a masterly piece of rhetoric, but otherwise it is all moonshine. In fact there is a snake hid under the rose. The necessity for the imposition of fresh taxation is due to a deficit that has been caused by a further fall in the value of silver, the military preparations on the north-west frontier, and the Burman war. The financial equilibrium had no doubt to be restored in one way or another, but the proposals made by the native press to achieve the purpose were more suitable than increased taxation. There could be no reasonable objection to the stoppage of official migrations to the hills during the hot weather and the disestablishment of the Indian Church. The loss by exchange is inevitable. But an increase in the military expenditure could be avoided if Lord Ripon's policy of conciliation

Circulation
275 copies.

were continued. Native princes should have been allowed to increase the efficiency of their armies in order that they might be employed with the Imperial Forces in repelling a foreign invasion. Moreover, native volunteer corps should have been formed for the preservation of internal peace on such occasions. But these measures did not commend themselves to the Viceroy. The Hon'ble Mr. John Bright is quite right in saying that this country cannot be held long by the sword. The object of Government in forming the Delhi Camp of Exercise is not apparent. The Camp has not only involved much unnecessary expenditure at a time of such financial pressure, but has also afforded an opportunity to the officers of European countries, and also to those of our enemies, the Russians, to acquire an insight into the actual condition of this country. The *Najm* finds fault with the payment of a subsidy to Abdul Rahman Khán and a pension to Ayúb Khán. Lord Dufferin observes in his speech that Abdul Rahman is a loyal and friendly ally, but that his successor may have a different turn of mind, and that, therefore, Government should make its own arrangements for its defence. Native newspapers have all along been recommending this policy. Why should not the necessary arrangements for self-defence be made at once, and the subsidy to the Amír saved? As regards the Burmese war, Lord Dufferin observes that the war has been approved by Englishmen at home; that the native newspapers disapprove of the Burman policy, because they are not acquainted with the considerations that dictated the policy; and that the Burmans being our neighbours, their protection was incumbent on the Government of India. The proceedings of the Government of India in Burma naturally commend themselves to the approval of the British nation, because the European military officers attached to the Expedition will receive titles and honours, the English traders will profit by carrying on trade with the country, and English Civilians will have a new field for employment opened to them. Natives were afraid that the war might lead to an addition to their burdens, and their fears were not unfounded. If they

are in the dark as to the considerations that induced Government to undertake the Burman Expedition, Government itself is to blame for withholding the information from them. If the British Government is really so anxious for the welfare of its neighbours, it will ere long have to interfere on behalf of the Chinese, and in this way it will have to wage war against all the world. The Viceroy says that the license-tax is a one-storied house, and that the income-tax will put a second story on the top of it. There is reason to fear that Government may go on adding stories to the house as its necessities increase. But it should be remembered that the higher the house rises, the lower the ground will sink under its weight, and ultimately the whole building may fall in. His Excellency has already declared that a war, a famine, or even a smaller calamity, may compel Government again to raise the salt duty, which was reduced by Lord Ripon. An increase in the duty will be very objectionable, inasmuch as it equally affects the rich and the poor. The Viceroy observes that the popular discontent originally engendered by the imposition of the license-tax has subsided, and that the impost is now gladly paid by the people. His Excellency's supposition is quite gratuitous. The tax presses very severely on the people, and they pay it because they cannot help it. Natives, being a very loyal people, patiently bear every evil, and do not rebel against Government like the inhabitants of other countries. But it is to be regretted that Lord Dufferin has misunderstood their silence in the matter of the license-tax. Again, his Lordship praised General Prendergast and the Expeditionary Force for their occupation of Mandalay without bloodshed. But the praise was really due to Theebaw, and not to the English General and the British army. Theebaw could have poured out streams of blood if he had chosen to do so. Look at the disorder that has broken out in the country since Theebaw's deportation, which the British General has not yet been able to suppress. In conclusion, the *Najm* again observes that the introduction of the income-tax is not quite justifiable, though the tax is not in itself so inequitable as the one it superseded.

The universal fame and popularity won by Lord Ripon do not seem to be in store for Lord Dufferin.

Circulation,
450 copies.

The *Koh-i-Nûr* (Lahore), of the 14th January, admits the necessity for an increase of the army, the construction of military railways, and the strengthening of the frontier fortifications owing to the near approach of Russians, as explained by the Viceroy in his speech on the 4th January, and thinks that an increase in the taxation was unavoidable. The *Koh* adds that Government should not entirely depend on the sword for the protection of its Indian Empire, but should also win the good will of Native Chiefs and the people. Natives regard British rule as a perfect god-send, but measures should be also taken to make it still more popular with them by the redress of their important grievances.

The same paper, of the 16th January, says that, foreseeing the introduction of an income-tax, the *Pioneer* and the *Civil and Military Gazette* originally protested against the proposal, on the ground that European officers were already exposed to much loss by the fall in exchange. The *Calcutta Statesman* replied that European traders and other non-official classes also suffered from the fall, and that, therefore, the exchange could not be set up as a plea in favour of officers. The *Pioneer* and the *Gazette* have since withdrawn their opposition to the new impost and admit its necessity. Now the *Madras Mail* has raised its voice against it and calls upon the Anglo-Indian community to oppose it. The *Koh* does not generally concur in the views of the *Mail*, but thinks that one of the objections made by the latter is quite valid and pertinent. No import duty is levied by the Government of India on Manchester goods, while Indian manufactures imported to England are subjected to a duty by the Home Government! This is surely unjust, and therefore the Madras journal is justified in contending that the import duties should have been

revived instead imposing a new tax. In his speech of the 11th January Sir Auckland Colvin endeavoured to answer this objection in his own way. He said that the Government of India was induced to abolish the import duties, as there had been a surplus during some previous years, and that the abolition was also in accordance with the principles of free trade. But his reply is not quite satisfactory. If the duties in question were abolished owing to a surplus, Government should have now revived them when a deficit has occurred. As regards free trade, why is not the principle also enforced in England? Hence it would be better if the import duties were again imposed. However, if the Finance Minister and the Viceroy have deemed it proper to introduce an income-tax, the public should acquiesce in their decision.

The *Nyáya Sudhá* (Hardá), of the 13th January, says that the annexation of Burma and the introduction of an income-tax at the com-

The same.

mencement of the new year are evil omens, and that there is reason to fear that the year may not prove to be a happy one. In fact, the days of Lord Lytton seem to have returned. Natives are well known for their loyalty, and have always assisted their rulers in times of difficulty. If Government clearly points out to them the unsatisfactory condition of its treasury, they will not object to make over to it a portion of their hard-earned money. The present financial pressure has been primarily ascribed to two causes: namely, the loss by exchange and the increased military expenditure. As regards the first cause, it is to be regretted that Government has not yet adopted any measures to avoid the loss. Had it done anything, in consultation with native economists, to remedy the evil, matters would not have come to such a pass. Moreover, it is a mistake to suppose that Government can put an effectual stop to the further advance of Russia by the payment of a subsidy to the Amír, the construction of a military railway on the frontier, and the importation of ten thousand additional European troops. These measures only

Circulation,
415 copies.

tend to augment the burdens of the people. The object in question can be best secured by the adoption of a conciliatory policy. Permission should be accorded to Native Chiefs to increase the efficiency of their armies; volunteering should be encouraged among natives, and they should be elevated to the higher ranks of the public service.

Circulation,
1,750 copies.

The *Bhārat Jīwan* (Benares), of the 11th January, advertising to the contemplated extension of taxation to Government officers

The same. and other classes who have hitherto been exempt, remarks that it would not object to the proposal if it were assured that no other tax would be imposed in March or April next. The Viceroy declared that the salt duty would be held in reserve, and that it might be increased in case of a war or a famine. But wars and famines are unavoidable, and the question is whether Government will go on imposing new burdens on the people in this way. The best remedy for the evil is the reduction of public expenditure, and the pruning-knife should be first applied to the salaries of the higher officers. Lord Dufferin should set the example by reducing his own pay. The mere dismissal of clerks and chaprāsīs would be worse than useless.

Circulation,
260 copies.

The *Tūtiya-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 16th January, says that the Viceroy has refrained from imposing a tax on salt out of sympathy

The same. with the poor. But the condiment is consumed in such a small quantity in every family that the levy of a duty on it would not be felt even by poorest persons, whereas the income-tax will press severely on the middle class, though not on the rich. If Lord Dufferin so much sympathizes with the poorer classes, why does he not reduce the land-tax, which is also mostly paid by poor peasants? Moreover, there is another thing to be observed. His Lordship has declared that, if more funds are needed in future, salt will be also taxed. So what will become of his sympathy for the poor in case

of want of more funds? The British Government realizes no less than 75 crores of rupees from this country every year, but still it is always in want of more money. The *Tatya* then charges Government with showing undue liberality to European soldiers. They are supplied with *khas tattis* and *pankhas* during the hot weather, and additional allowances are paid them for their wives and children. If it was necessary to increase the army, additional native troops should have been enlisted. They are less costly and more useful than European troops. They are equally brave with the latter, while they can bear the severe cold of Afghanistan and the scorching heat of the Soudan better than European soldiers.

A correspondent of the *Asad* (Lucknow), of the 12th January, prefers the introduction of the income-tax, which will be levied

The same. only from the well-to-do classes, to an increase in the salt duty, which would affect all classes equally and press heavily on the poor, but thinks that Government should have enforced economy in the public expenditure before resorting to fresh taxation. The abolition of the separate military commands of Bombay and Madras was strongly recommended by the Army Commission, but Government has not yet given effect to the recommendation of the Commission, apparently because the measure would affect the interests of European military officers. Native political associations would do well to send memorials to the Viceroy on the subject.

Circulation,
182 copies.

The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 13th January, adverting to the proposed introduction of the income-tax, observes that

The same. every unprejudiced man must condemn the measure as an unjust one. It is difficult to understand why the Indian treasury is saddled with the cost of the military preparations necessitated by Russian advance in Central Asia. The British Government has assumed the responsibility for the

Circulation,
210 copies.

protection of this country and should defray the cost from the Imperial treasury. Suppose the British Government conquers Russia. Will it allow this country a share in the Russian revenues in that case? Certainly not. But natives are a conquered people and have no business to interfere. If they only ventilate their just grievances, they are accused of disloyalty. The same paper, in commenting on the same subject in another article, is surprised that European officers, who receive high salaries and who have hitherto been exempt from taxation, are so much dissatisfied with the imposition of a tax on them. Do they not know that natives have to pay thousands of taxes?

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Wakáya-i-A'lam* (Gházípur), of the 11th January,

The same.

says that any one who is well acquainted with the impoverished condition of the native population will readily admit that no increase can be safely made in taxation. The last straw will break the horse's back. But the income-tax scheme imposes no new tax, but is merely an extension of the existing license-tax. When the license-tax was first introduced, it should have been also imposed on those classes of the community who will now be brought under its operation, but they were exempted by Lord Lytton's Government through race feeling. The levy of the proposed income-tax will not generally be felt as a hardship, and will teach a useful lesson to Government officers, especially Civilians. They will now be able to realize what the payment of a tax means, and how careful they should be in making assessments in connection with taxation. Just as Lord Dufferin has placed traders and Government officers on a footing of equality in the matter of taxation, his Lordship would do well to remove the invidious distinctions maintained by the Criminal Procedure Code between Europeans and natives.

Circulation
100 copies.

The *Bhárat Bandhu* (Aligarh), of the 15th January,

The same.

approves of the proposed income-tax, inasmuch as it will be levied only

from the well-to-do classes of the community, and observes that an increase in the salt-tax would also affect the poor.

Treatment of Native
Chiefs by the Government
of India.

The *Shahna-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 16th January, in a long article, says that formerly the Government of India treated Native Chiefs with great respect and endeavoured to win their goodwill. But now that British rule has been firmly established in the country and the people have been reduced to entire subjection, the paramount power has changed its attitude towards Native States. The *Shahna* then condemns its interference in the affairs of Bhopál and Kashmir as unjust and high-handed, and observes that if it treats Native Chiefs in such a way, it should not expect much aid from them in an emergency.

Circulation,
103 copies.

Native Members of the
Viceroy's Legislative
Council.

The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 12th January, regrets to say that the elevation of natives to the Viceroy's Legislative Council is a mere farce. Native Members do not possess the same powers as their European colleagues. A native Member cannot move for introducing a new Bill in the Council until he has prepared his Bill and it has been approved by a European Member! Obviously the object of Government in imposing such a disability on native Members is to prevent the introduction by them of any measure which may be injurious to Europeans. The *Azád* quotes an extract from Mr. Bright's Birmingham speech, in which he protested against the government of this country by the sword, and observes that the time has arrived when the invidious distinction made between the European and Native Members of the Legislature should be removed.

Circulation,
182 copies.

Alleged hostile attitude
of Anglo-Indian news-
papers towards the Native
Press.

The *Akhbár-i-Am* (Lahore), of the 13th January, states that Anglo-Indian newspapers find fault with Lord Ripon, whom they call a popularity-hunter, for repealing the Press Act, declare that the repeal of the Act has encouraged native publications to

Circulation,
2,500 copies.

make violent attacks on Government, and to oppose the annexation of Burma, and urge that the Native Press should be again gagged in order to check the alleged spread of sedition by native newspapers. Considering that Lord Dufferin's Government has invariably followed the advice of the Anglo-Indian Press in matters relating to Burma and Afghánistán, and even in regard to internal affairs, the Anglo-Indian agitation for the revival of the Press Act affords serious ground for apprehension. The *Pioneer* was a bitter enemy of Lord Ripon's just and benevolent Government, but it is always ready to praise Lord Dufferin. Hence the present Viceroy is likely to do anything at the instance of the Allahabad journal. If the Press Act is revived, there is no doubt that His Excellency will lay its foundation so deep that nothing short of a strong mine will be able to demolish it again. As regards the future of Burma, Government will doubtless do what will suit its caprice. But the Anglo-Indian newspapers tell a lie (literally, eat filth) when they say that the native publications oppose annexation because they are jealous of the extension of the limits of the British Empire. It is simply impossible that natives, who have received their education in English schools and are fully alive to the advantages of British rule, should be animated by such jealousy. Their opposition to annexation is simply due to the circumstance that the Burmans are deprived of their independence for no fault of theirs, and that when, after receiving an English education, they will claim a share in the administration of their country, the wicked Anglo-Indian newspapers will be the first to declare that they were conquered by the sword and have no claim to share in the loaves and fishes of Government. It is well known that they did no harm to the British Government, nor did they offer any resistance to the British army.

Circulation,
600 copies.

The *Rozánah* (Lucknow), of the 17th January, quotes Mr Bright's Birmingham speech. some extracts from the Hon'ble Mr. Bright's speech, expresses its

concurrence with him in his comments on Indian affairs, and praises him for his sympathy with natives.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 13th January, Talukdars' Association, Oudh. urges that the rules of the Talukdars' Association in Oudh should be revised, as has been suggested by the Rája of Bhinga. The Presidentship should not be tenable for life. Both the President and the Vice-President should be elected every year. When the President is away from Oudh, and is consequently unable to attend the meetings of the Association for a long time, as will shortly be the case with Rája Amir Hasan Khán, who has been made a Member of the Supreme Legislature, another man should be elected to act for him. An Executive Committee should be formed, consisting of the President, the Vice-President, the Secretary, and a representative from each of the twelve districts in the province.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Raftq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 16th January, in a communicated article, finds fault with the way in which Sir Charles Aitchison addressed the audience on the occasion of the opening of the Lahore Public Library. His Honor said :—"Ladies and gentlemen, native gentlemen and Raíses." The usual mode of addressing such a meeting is that first the person who is of the highest rank among those present on the occasion is addressed by name, and then others are addressed as ladies and gentlemen. It would appear from the form of address adopted by the Lieutenant-Governor that the term 'gentlemen' by itself is only applicable to Europeans and not to natives! If His Honor meant to distinguish between the two classes, he should have said 'European gentlemen and native gentlemen.' Raíses, in His Honor's opinion, do not seem to come under the category of native gentlemen, but are inferior to them in rank!

Circulation,
275 copies.

The *Panjabi Akhbār* (Lahore), of the 13th January, says that Mahārāni Sharnomai of Cossimbazār, Bengal, is one of the greatest landowners in Bengal, praises her for her liberality and generosity, but is surprised that Government does not allow her to adopt a son and heir. The *Akhbār* asks Government not to debar her from a right which has been conceded even to ordinary persons, and observes that the confiscation of her estate by Government would not make any very large addition to the British Empire.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Raft-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 16th January, is glad to say that Lieutenant Dunlop Smith, Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjāb, has recently issued a notice to the effect that no petitioner or visitor to His Honor is to give presents to any chaprāsī or other official at the Government House, and that if any official is discourteous or does not attend to the visitor in consequence, the latter should at once report the matter to the Private Secretary, who will see to it. This is as it should be. Lieutenant Dunlop Smith is a perfect gentleman, and treats natives who call on him with great courtesy. Other European officers would do well to follow his example. It is very gratifying to see that Sir Charles Aitchison, who is so popular with natives, has got such an able and kind-hearted Private Secretary. (The *Ghamkhwai-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 16th January, referring to the orders in question, praises Sir Charles Aitchison for his justice, and advises Native Chiefs to follow the example of His Honor and make themselves freely accessible to all classes of their subjects at least once in the month.)

LEGISLATION.

Circulation,
275 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbār* (Etāwah), of the 8th January, says that in a recent issue it condemned the Maimons' Bill. The Maimons of

Calcutta lately assembled together to consider the Bill and resolved to forward a memorial to the Supreme Government, protesting against the measure. Hence the Government will not be justified in passing the measure in its present shape. The registration clause should be omitted from the Bill, even though this omission would deprive Government of the registration fee.

RAILWAY.

The Najmu-l-Akhbār (Etāwah), of the 8th January, advertising to the recent reduction of the third-class fare on the railways in Madras to one and a half pie, urges that the same rate should be introduced on the East Indian and other lines.

Circulation,
275 copies.

NATIVE STATES.

The Subodh Sindhu (Khāndwa), of the 13th January, referring to Lord Mayo's minute, lately published in newspapers, regarding the rendition of the Gwalior fortress to Mahārāja Sindhia, briefly describes the grounds and the conditions on which his Lordship had recommended the rendition, and observes that it will be perceived from the minute how far the British Government has been influenced by self-interest in restoring the fortress to the Mahārāja. There was another remarkable paragraph in the minute. Lord Mayo observed that His Highness should be prevailed upon to enter into an agreement to the effect that his army might be largely reduced after his demise. This clearly shows how far the declaration of British Government, that it has full confidence in the loyalty of native princes, is a sincere one.

Circulation,
210 copies.

The Najmu-l-Akhbār (Etāwah), of the 12th January, observes that some native newspapers are of opinion that the Government of India has conferred no great favour on Mahārāja Sindhia by the rendition of the Gwalior fortress and the Morar Cantonment.

Circulation,
275 copies.

inasmuch as His Highness has had to give Jhānsi and fifteen lakhs of rupees in return. But the newspapers are mistaken. Perhaps they do not know how much the Mahārāja appreciates the favour. There were great rejoicings and illuminations in Gwalior in honour of the occasion. Thousands of Brahmans were fed, and a general proclamation was issued to the effect that any Brahman who had a marriageable daughter would receive Rs. 200 from the State for her marriage expenses. The Government of India has made a free gift of the fortress and the cantonment to the Mahārāja. The fifteen lakhs of rupees paid by His Highness are only intended as compensation for the improvements made by the Government in the fortress at a cost of no less than 45 lakhs. As regards the transfer of Jhānsi, the Government of India has given His Highness Bhandar in exchange. The indulgence shown to the Mahārāja has, in some measure, allayed the popular discontent excited by the degradation of Sadiq Hasan and the appointment of a Resident in Kashmīr. Lord Dufferin should also do justice to the Nizām, Mahārāja Holkar, and Bhopāl.

Circulation,
732 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbār* (Lucknow), of the 18th January, says that some persons complain that Maulvi Sadiq Hasan has been condemned unheard, but that they are mistaken. The Maulvi has not yet been punished. He cannot be let off with mere degradation. He has been simply degraded for the present in order that the victims of his tyranny and oppression may have the courage to come forward and lay their grievances before Government. His punishment will be decided upon when the investigation which is being instituted into his conduct has been completed.

Circulation,
732 copies.

The same paper, of the 12th January, says that Mahārāja Holkar has warned his subjects that if a child wearing jewellery is found in a street or public thoroughfare without a guardian, the jewellery will be confiscated by

Prohibition of the custom of decorating children with jewellery in India.

the State. The confiscation of jewellery may seem a rather severe punishment, but it will put a stop to the evil custom among natives of decorating children with valuable ornaments. The remedy will not, however, recommend itself to more enlightened administrators. (The *Sirájul-Akhbár*, Jhelam, of the 11th January, highly approves of the orders issued by the Mahárāja and asks the Government of India to follow suit.)

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Prayág Samdchár* (Allahabad), of the 13th January,

Circulation,
600 copies.

Section 34, Act V of
1861, and the police,
Allahabad.

complaints that section 34 of Act V of 1861 is a great engine of oppression in the hands of the police at Allahabad, and that the worst of it is that Magistrates readily believe the police and punish people charged by them with committing street-affrays. Lately a school-master in Katra was fined one rupee by the Cantonment Magistrate on the evidence of a police constable which was utterly false. Again, three persons of bad character beat a Brahman in Johnstonganj. A chaukidar took one of the bad characters and the Brahman to the city police-station, where the head-constable charged the two under section 34 of the Police Act, although he clearly saw that the Brahman had received injuries on his head and fingers; and the Magistrate who tried the case fined the bad character Rs. 5 and also the Brahman Rs. 2.

The same paper complains that thefts have lately been very

Thefts at Allahabad.

prevalent at Allahabad, four or five thefts being committed almost every

day.

A local correspondent of the same paper complains that

Bad characters at Allahabad.

there are many persons of bad character at Allahabad who carry on no kind of trade, but who commit thefts and extort money from respectable people by threats.

Circulation,
275 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbār* (Etáwah), of the 8th January, says that meetings were again held by prejudiced Hindús at the Mahárája of Benares' house at Allahabad during the last Christmas, as was done in 1884, to consider the subject of Hindi *versus* Urdu. Hindús from all parts of these provinces took part in the proceedings. It is needless to say that such meetings are only calculated to embitter the relations between the Hindu and Muhammadan communities, and the attempt to revive the use of the Hindi language is like attempting to revive a dead body.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	Afshar	Kāingaj	Urdū	Weekly	Nasir-ul-Zaman Khān.	1885-86. Jan. 10th	1885-86. Jan. 14th.	"
2	Asbab-i-Aalam-tāb	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Asyā Singh	11th	"	203 copies.
3	Asbab-i-Hind	Jallundur	Ditto	Ditto	Barkat Ali	16th	" 18th	500
4	Asbab-i-Panjāb	Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Divān Butā Singh	11th, 13th & 15th.	" 14th, 16th & 18th respectively.	"
5	Asyā Akhbar	Agā	Ditto	Weekly	Shujā-ul-Hasan	7th	" 13th	250
6	Asyā Akhbar	Masābād	Ditto	Ditto	Dilāwar Ali	8th	" 18th	150
7	Akhbar-i-Alam	Masrut	Ditto	Ditto	Muqarrab Hussain Khān.	12th	" 15th	65
8	Akhbar-i-Ain	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mukund Rām	13th & 16th,	" 16th & 19th respectively.	2,500
9	Akhbar-i-Chand	Chund	Ditto	Weekly	Rajab Ali Khān	12th	" 16th	400
10	Almalu-l-Akhbar	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Fakhru-din	8th	" 15th.	"
11	Aligarh Institute Gazette.	Aligarh	Urdū-English, Bi-weekly	...	Gulāb Rāi	9th, 12th & 16th.	" 13th, 15th & 18th respectively.	284 copies (including 45 copies taken by Government).
12	Almas Akhbar	Almora	Hindī	Weekly	Sadā Nand	11th	" 14th	106 copies.
13	Amjand Akhbar	Budgam	Urdū	Ditto	Ali Amjad Hussain	14th	" 17th	250
14	Anjuman-i-Hind	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Chandan Lal	9th	" 15th	150

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
15	Anjuman-i-Panjáb	Lahore	Urdu	Weekly	Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Panjáb.	1885-86. Jan. 16th	1885-86. Jan. 18th	250 copies.
16	Ashraf-i-Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	Mirza Khan	11th	19th	102
17	Asad	Lucknow	Ditto	Weekly	Ahmad Ali	12th	13th	182
18	Bahar-i-Hind	Agra	Ditto	Ditto	Momin Hussain	16th	19th	100
19	Bharat Bandhu	Aligarh	Hindi-English.	Ditto	Tota Ram	15th	18th	"
20	Bharat Jwan	Benares	Hindi	Ditto	Ram Krishn Varna,	11th	18th	1,750
21	Bharat Prakash	Moradabad	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Banwari Lal	Nov. 1st, Dec. 15th & Jan. 1st.	18th & 19th,	150
22	Bharat Sudash Prakash.	Farukhabad,	Ditto	Monthly	Kali Charan	For December	16th	310
23	Dakshin-i-Qaisar	Bareilly	Urdu	Weekly	Thakur Prasad	Jan. 9th & 16th	13th & 19th respectively.	250
24	Din-i-Hind	Multan	Ditto	Ditto	Pandit Raj Nath	6th	16th	150
25	Delhi Punch	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Fazlu-din	13th	15th	335
26	Dharm Jwan	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Rajab Ali	15th	17th	500
27	Dharm Sabha Kaperthal.	Kapurthala	Ditto	Weekly	Bawa Arjun Singh	3rd	14th	365
28	Din-i-Hind	Lucknow	Hindi	Monthly	Ram Das Varna	For Nov. & Dec.	13th	173
29	Ghar-i-Hind	Lahore	Urdu	Weekly	Maharaj Kishun	Jan. 16th	18th	300
30	Hind-i-Hind	Allahabad	Ditto	Ditto	Sadar-i-din	14th	16th	633
31	Hindustan	Kalakanter...	Hindi	Daily	Raj Ram Singh,	13th to 17th,	14th, 16th, 17th & 18th.	"

32	<i>Islam</i>	Meerut	Urdú	Weekly	Muhammad Mir	7th	...	13th	260
33	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	Jaipur	Hindí-Urdú	Bi-weekly	Mahabir Prasad	13th	...	18th	132
34	<i>Jalwa-i-Tar</i>	Meerut	Urdú	Weekly	Ganeshi Lal	16th	...	19th	90
35	<i>Karnámah</i>	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub	11th	...	13th	265
36	<i>Kash Pattrika</i>	Benares	Hindí-Urdú	Ditto	Lakshmi Shankar, M.A.	15th	...	18th	560 copies (including 344 copies taken by Government).
37	<i>Kavi Vaohan Sudhá</i>	Ditto	Hindí	Ditto	Chintamani Rao	11th	...	16th	350 copies.
38	<i>Khair Khwah-i-Álam</i>	Delhi	Urdú	Weekly	Mir Hasan	12th	...	15th	200
39	<i>Khair Khwah-i-Álam</i>	Gujrat	Ditto	Ditto	Ballá Rám	13th	...	17th.	175
40	<i>Khair Khwah-i-Hind</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Mahá Náráyan	16th	...	18th	...
41	<i>Khair Khwah-Kashmir</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Weekly	Sálig Rám	14th	...	17th.	400
42	<i>Khair Khwah-i-Pan-Gujranwála</i>	Gujranwála	Ditto	Ditto	Birj Lal	16th	...	19th	...
43	<i>Khurshaid-i-Asfáq</i>	Pilibhit	Ditto	Ditto	Mashar Ahsan Khan,	14th	...	17th	200
44	<i>Koh-i-Nar</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Harsukh Rai	12th, 14th & 16th.	...	15th, 16th & 19th respectively.	450
45	<i>Lahore Gazette</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Didar Bakhsh	16th	...	19th	100
46	<i>Mirwa-Gazette</i>	Jodhpur	Hindí-Urdú	Ditto	Gobardhan Das	11th	...	15th	90
47	<i>Mashir-i-Qaisar</i>	Lucknow	Urdú	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad,	12th	...	13th	208
48	<i>Mulla-i-Nar</i>	Cawnpore	Ditto	Ditto	Durgá Prasad	9th & 16th,	...	13th & 19th respectively.	50
49	<i>Masdaq-Id-Pullá</i>	Rampur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Rasá	14th	...	18th.	100
50	<i>Mishr-i-Parakhshakán</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	1st & 8th,	...	16th	240
51	<i>Mishr-i-Nimroz</i>	Bijnor	Ditto	Ditto	Muhibn-Ilah	16th	...	18th	350
52	<i>Misrab-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow	Ditto	Monthly	Shyam Náráyan	For Nov. & Dec.	...	15th	400
53	<i>Mitra Vidya</i>	Lahore	Hindí	Weekly	Mukund Rám	Jan. 11th	...	14th	100
54	<i>Mufid-i-Álam</i>	Agra	Urdú	Tri-monthly	Ahmad Khan	10th	...	13th	...
55	<i>Mufid-i-Hind</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Weekly	Amir Singh	16th	...	18th.	...
56	<i>Mulki Shuhada</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Faslu-l-din	9th	...	15th.	...
57	<i>Mulla Dopided</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Bakhsh	11th	...	14th	700

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
58	Naiyar-i-Azam	Morádábád	Urdú	Weekly	Amjad Ali	Jan. 11th	1885-86.	200 copies.
59	Najmul-Akhdar	Etáwah	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Ráhu-llah Khán	Jan. 8th, 12th & 16th.	18th, 15th & 17th respectively.	275 "
60	Nasim-i-Agra	Agra	Ditto	Weekly	Jamná Dás	15th	16th	325 "
61	Nasim-i-Hind	Fatehpur	Ditto	Ditto	Shiva Naráyan	12th	15th	96 "
62	Nasim-i-Sahar	Badáun	Ditto	Ditto	Imtiáz Ahmad	4th & 12th,	14th & 17th respectively.	175 "
63	Nizamu-l-Mulk	Morádábád	Ditto	Ditto	Fahimu-l-din	9th	17th	100 "
64	Nur Afshán	Ludhiáná	Ditto	Ditto	Rev. C. B. Newton	14th	16th	755 "
65	Nuru-l-Abad	Allahabad	Ditto	Ditto	Roshan Lal	12th	13th	140 copies (including 48 copies taken by Government).
66	Nuru-l-Anwar	Cawnpore	Ditto	Ditto	Abdu-l-Hamid	16th	17th	403 copies.
67	Nusratu-l-Akhdar	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	1st & 8th,	16th	200 "
68	Nyaya Sudha	Hardá	Maráthi-Eng-lish.	Ditto	Básudeva Bháskar	13th	15th	415 "
69	Oudh Akhdar	Lucknow	Urdú	Daily	Sheo Prasad	12th to 18th,	13th, 14th, 15th, 16th & 19th.	782 copies (including 90 copies taken by Government).

70	Oudh Punch	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Sajjad Husain	...	7th	...	14th	...	375	"
71	Panjab Akhbar	...	Lahore	...	Ditto	...	Bi-weekly	...	Shamsu-l-din	...	13th	...	17th	...	275	"
72	Panjab Punch	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Firozu-l-din	...	"	...	15th	...	80	"
73	Patiala Akhbar	...	Patiala	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Dfn Muhammad	...	12th	...	14th	...	295	"
74	Prayag Samachar	...	Allahabad	...	Hindi	...	Ditto	...	Dewaki Nandan	...	13th	...	13th	...	600	"
75	Prince of Wales' Gazette.	...	Meerut	...	Urdú	...	Ditto	...	Ganeshi Lal	...	12th	...	15th.	...		"
76	Qaisari	...	Jullundur	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ahmad Bakhsh	...	16th	...	18th	...	125	"
77	Rafiq-i-Am	...	Sialkot	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Divan Chand	...	"	...	19th	...	400	"
78	Rafiq-i-Hind	...	Lahore	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Muharram Ali	...	"	...	"	...	"	"
79	Rafiq-i-Akhbar	...	Benares	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ghulam Husain	...	11th	...	"	...	"	"
80	Rahbar-i-Hind	...	Lahore	...	Ditto	...	Tri-weekly	...	Khadim Ali	...	12th, 14th & 16th.	...	14th, 17th & 18th respectively.	...	550	"
81	Rajputana Gazette	...	Ajmere	...	Urdú-Hindi	...	Weekly	...	Murad Ali	...	11th	...	13th	...	315	"
82	Reformer	...	Gurdaspur	...	Urdú	...	Ditto	...	Shamsu-l-din	...	2nd & 9th	...	16th	...	700	"
83	Rostash	...	Lucknow	...	Ditto	...	Daily	...	Tegh Bahadur	...	12th to 19th,	...	13th to 19th,	...	600	"
84	Sadique-i-Akhbar	...	Bahawalpur	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Dwarka Nath	...	14th	...	17th	...	284	"
85	Safar-i-Hind	...	Delhi	...	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly	...	Bulqi Das	...	16th	...	18th	...	400	"
86	Sahjari-Quddus	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Muhammad Abdu-l-Quddus.	...	14th	...	17th	...	280	"
87	Sajjan Kirti Sudhakar,	...	Udaipur	...	Hindi	...	Ditto	...	Banaji Dhar	...	11th	...	16th	...	216	"
88	Sarosh-i-Benares	...	Benares	...	Urdú	...	Ditto	...	Wali Muhammad	...	8th	...	15th	...	600	"
89	Shafa-i-Hind	...	Lahore	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Saifu-l-Haq	...	16th	...	18th	...	400	"
90	Shahza-i-Hind	...	Meerut	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ahmad Hasan	...	"	...	19th	...	103	"
91	Sham-i-Oudh	...	Fyzabad	...	Ditto	...	Tri-monthly,	...	Kishan Prasad	...	1st & 11th,	...	15th	...	300	"
92	Sheka Chilli	...	Sialkot	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Man Singh	...	9th	...	17th.	...		"
93	Shula-i-Tar	...	Cawnpore	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Muhammad Ibrahim,	...	12th	...	14th	...	175	"
94	Siraj-i-Akhbar	...	Jhelum	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Faqir Muhammad	...	11th	...	"	...	400	"
95	Sitara-i-Hind	...	Moradabad	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Banwari Lal	...	Nov. 12th, Dec. 20th & 28th.	...	15th & 18th,	...	180	"
96	Subodh Sindhu	...	Khandwa	...	M e r a t h i - Hindi.	...	Ditto	...	Lakshman Anant	...	Jan. 13th	...	16th	...	210	"
97	Surar-i-Qaisari	...	Rampur	...	Urdú	...	Ditto	...	Muhammad Rasal	...	"	...	18th	...	125	"

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
						1885-86.	1885-86.	
98	Tahsil	Meradābād	Urdū	Weekly	Rāhat Ali Khān	Jan. 12th	Jan. 14th	80 copies.
99	Tamannā	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Pāran Chānd	" 16th	" 19th	150 "
100	Tattya-i-Hind	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Ashraf Ali	" "	" "	260 "
101	Vastr-i-Hind	Sialkot	Ditto	Ditto	Mirā Mavahid	" 10th	" 13th	200 "
102	Victoria Paper	Ditto	Ditto	Daily	Gyān Chānd	" 11th to 16th,	" 14th to 19th	975 "
							respectively.	
103	Wajēya-i-Ālam	Ghāsiपुर	Ditto	Weekly	Sirāj-i-dīn Ahmad,	11th	16th	250 "
104	Zarfa-i-Hind	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Sābit Ali	" 8th	" 13th.	

ALLAHABAD :

The 23rd January, 1886.

PRIYÁ DÁS, M.A.,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

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VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS,

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